

New York, July 3.—Silver, 48 1-4c; lead, \$5.75; spelter, not quoted; copper, quiet; electrolytic, \$20.25@20.50.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Sunday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

# J. PIERPONT MORGAN SHOT

## CRANK TRIES TO ASSASSINATE GREAT NEW YORK FINANCIER

**Assailant Arrives at Morgan Summer Home With Two Revolvers and Two Satchels Containing Dynamite and Nitro-Glycerine—Wanted Morgan to Stop Sale of War Munitions to Allies—Thought He Had Message From on High—Seven Specialists Called to Examine Wounds Inflicted by Would-be Assassin.**

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 3.—Seven specialists from New York City arrived here on H. P. Davison's yacht this afternoon and, with physicians from Glen Cove, went to the Morgan home for a consultation. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no official statement had been issued from the Morgan residence as to the precise location and extent of Mr. Morgan's wounds.

**Morgan Firm Statement.**  
A statement issued by the Morgan firm shortly before 4 p. m. reads: "An examination of Mr. Morgan discloses that there are two bullet wounds in the region of his right hip. There are no unfavorable symptoms and he is resting easily."  
(Signed) "J. W. MARKOE."  
"Time, 3:30 p. m., Glen Cove, N. Y."  
The above statement was signed by Mr. Morgan's attending physicians.

New York, July 3.—J. P. Morgan, head of the big banking house of his name, and financial agent in this country of the British government, was shot twice at his country home near Glen Cove, L. I., by a man who entered the Morgan home shortly after 9 o'clock today.

It was said that Mr. Morgan was not seriously wounded. One of the shots, it was reported, took effect in his hip, the other in his breast, tearing the flesh and passing out through his arm. The assailant was overpowered by servants, placed in the Morgan automobile and rushed to Glen Cove. There he refused to say who he was or where he was from, but asserted that he was "a Christian gentleman" and had felt it his duty to persuade Mr. Morgan to end the war.

The effect on the stock market was hardly noticeable.

**Arrived in Automobile.**  
When Mr. Morgan's assailant arrived in Glen Cove from New York on a train this morning he hired an automobile from a garage near the station and was driven by a chauffeur, Matthew Cramer, to the Morgan summer home, where the shooting occurred.

As soon as the man had been overpowered after firing and wounding the financier, some of the servants in the Morgan home procured a rope and tied him securely. Then the assailant took him out on the lawn near the mansion to await the arrival of officers from Glen Cove, for whom they had telephoned.

**Officers Take Man Away.**  
Judge William Luyster and Constable Frank McGill took him in an automobile to the court house at Glen Cove, where the contents of two suitcases that he had brought with him from New York were examined. One of these was found to contain three large sticks of dynamite and the other a large bottle of nitro-glycerine. There were also two large boxes of cartridges for his revolvers.

The prisoner, a tall, lanky man, of the raw-boned type, was extremely reticent at first, but afterwards was persuaded to talk, although he would not say much about himself. Although he claimed to be an American citizen, court house officials said he spoke with a marked foreign accent.

When asked by the officials who inspired the plot against Mr. Morgan, he denied that anyone had done so.

**Message From on High.**  
"It came to me from on high," he declared.

The man seemed to lack complete comprehension of what had happened in the Morgan home and of the effects of the shots he had fired. He could not be persuaded for some time that he had wounded Mr. Morgan, insisting that he had not wanted to kill him or even hurt him. When asked why he fired the shots he said he did so to frighten the financier.

Told that he had endangered his own life by his act, because he might have killed Mr. Morgan, the prisoner said he did not mind that as he was willing to die as he could not stand the European war any longer.

When Judge Luyster told him that his shots had wounded Mr. Morgan, the prisoner insisted this could not be so.

"I did not hurt him," he cried. "I shot to frighten him. I hope he is not hurt. I shot away from him just as he might be frightened. You can do as you wish with me. I did my duty; you do yours," he told Judge Luyster.

**Man Not Rational.**  
The court house officials concluded after the completion of their examination that the man was not rational.

He persisted for some time in declining to tell him name.

Among other things the man had with him a variety of railroad tickets to points in various parts of the country. He also had \$40 in cash.

Mr. Morgan had made arrangements to go to Bar Harbor about September 1, after a visit to the Pacific coast, for which he was expecting to leave on July 8, returning about the end of August.

**Morgan Calls Mother.**  
Soon after Mr. Morgan was shot he insisted on having a telephone extension brought to his side and over the wire he talked with his mother, assuring her he was not dangerously wounded and telling her she need not worry about his condition. He wished her to hear the news from his own lips first.

**Said He Was Morgan's Friend.**  
The man who shot Mr. Morgan came to Glen Cove on the 8:53 train, hired an automobile and went to the Morgan home on Matinecock point. He rang the bell and when the butler answered, called for Mr. Morgan. He said that he was an old friend of Mr. Morgan, but was refused admission to the house.

**Man Terrified Butler.**  
The man then pressed a pistol against the stomach of the butler, who screamed, and pushed his way past the servant into a hall. Mr. Morgan was approaching the front door through the hall at the time. He asked what the trouble was. The answer was a shot which took effect in the hip.

Mr. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler, once the assailant's back was turned, picked up a brass coal hod from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head, but too late to prevent a second shot.

**Assailant Overpowered.**  
The butler fell on the man, wrested the weapon away and overpowered him. Servants came running in answer to his call and the sheriff's office and a physician were telephoned.

The man was arrested and taken to Glen Cove. There he refused to say anything and would not give his name. Mr. Morgan with his wife and daughters went to their summer home in Glen Cove, after the marriage recently of his son Junius Spencer Morgan in Boston.

Matinecock point, where the Morgan home is located, is almost surrounded by water and is about two to three miles from the central part of the village of Glen Cove.

It was learned authoritatively here today that the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, was the guest of Mr. Morgan over night and was at the breakfast table today and witnessed the shooting of the financier.

**German Alleged Assailant.**  
Glen Cove, Long Island, July 3.—It is unofficially stated that one bullet took a glancing course after striking Mr. Morgan in the breast and passed out through the arm. The other wound was said to be in the hip.

Mr. Morgan's assailant is declared by officials at the court house here where he was taken to have said he was of German descent and that he was willing to give up his life at any time to end the war. It was added that he declared Mr. Morgan was responsible for the war and for the shipment of arms abroad, and that he could stop the conflict if he wished.

Justice of Peace Luyster questioned the prisoner.

Was "Christian Gentleman."

"I am a Christian gentleman" was the only reply the man would give when pressed for his name. He declined also to say where he came from or to his reasons for shooting from.

Mr. Morgan, however, he was more communicative.

He told the justice that he had no quarrel with Mr. Morgan personally but felt that the time had come for the war to end. It was becoming more and more unbearable, he said, and it was his firm belief that he should go to Mr. Morgan and ask him to end it. This, he knew, Mr. Morgan could accomplish because of his great influence.

"I wanted to see Mr. Morgan and to reason with him," the man said. "I have nothing against him."

"I have nothing against him," the man said. "I have nothing against him."

The assailant was cut over the eye by the blow from the coal hod and was bleeding freely. He also was limping as a result of his encounter with the Morgan servant.

**Chauffeur Hears Shot.**  
Matthew Cramer, the taxicab chauffeur who had driven the assailant

three miles from the Glen Cove station to the Morgan home was still standing with his car in front of the gate when the shots were fired. Cramer ran around to the garage in the Morgan home and sounded an alarm bell, summoning the servants.

With three guards the assailant was placed in one of Mr. Morgan's automobiles and hurried at top speed to Glen Cove. The satchel which was left by the hedge by the man also was thrown into the car. When it was opened the dynamite inside was found to be of the 40 per cent nitro glycerin, the kind which explodes more easily than the 40 per cent kind commonly used by contractors.

**Had Two Guns.**  
The man was searched at Glen Cove. In his pocket was found a second pistol, the latter being a .22 caliber, while the weapon which was used in the attack was .38 caliber.

The terrific force of the blow the assailant received from the coal hod had caused him to bleed profusely and he appeared to weaken as the day passed. Although he had appeared to be but little hurt, at first, he became, or feigned to become, dazed about noon. It was thought that possibly he was suffering from a fractured skull.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. Morgan apparently did not consider himself seriously wounded. When it was reported that he was shot, the Morgan house was the target of a volley of telephone inquiries from New York. The first of these calls was answered by Mr. Morgan himself who calmly told of the shooting and added that he did not think it amounted to very much.

**Was Cornell Professor.**  
Glen Cove, N. Y., July 3.—Mr. Morgan's assailant asserted this afternoon that his name was F. Holt and said that he was an instructor in German at Cornell University.

The statement prepared by Holt was addressed to William E. Luyster, the justice of the peace, who had questioned the man about the shooting. Holt signed the communication "F. Holt, Dallas, Texas, and Ithaca."

**Wanted to End War.**  
"My motive in coming here was to try to force Mr. Morgan to use his influence with the manufacturers of munitions in the United States and with the millionaires who are financing the war loans to have an embargo put on shipments of war munitions, so as to relieve the American people from the complicity in the death of thousands of our European brothers."

"If Germany should be able to buy munitions here we would, of course, positively refuse to sell to her. The reason that the American people have not as yet stopped the shipments seems to be that we are getting rich out of this traffic, but do we not get enough prosperity out of non-contraband shipments and would it not be better for us to make what money we can without causing the slaughter of thousands of Europeans."

**Sorry For Unpleasantness.**  
"I am very sorry I had to cause the Morgan family this unpleasantness but I believe that if Mr. Morgan would put his shoulder to the wheel he could accomplish what I have endeavored to do. Of course, I did not want to injure Mr. Morgan as I wanted him to do the work I could not do. I hope that he will do his share anyhow. We

must stop our participation in the killing of Europeans and God will take care of the rest."

Holt was held on an assault charge. There was no formal arraignment. Dr. Zabriske of Glen Cove was the first physician to reach the Morgan home. Other physicians were summoned, among them Dr. Leyle of St. Luke's hospital, New York. They examined Mr. Morgan and during the day kept in constant telephone touch with his office, advising of the patient's progress.

It was said that their advice were increasingly optimistic.

**Bullets Are Found.**  
Servants examining the premises after the shooting, found the first bullet, apparently the one which has ripped through the flesh of the breast. It was lodged in an oil painting on the library wall. The other bullet entered the hip and came out through the groin. It was not found in the first search.

Henry Fiske, Mr. Morgan's butler, who felled the assailant with a coal hod and thereby doubtless saved Mr. Morgan from serious injury, was not hurt apparently. By his encounter afterwards with the would-be-assassin.

The police assert that Holt had been living in Glen Cove about a week. He had been seen by various persons on the street and his presence in the neighborhood of the Morgan home last Thursday had been commented on before the shooting.

In his cell the assailant began the preparation of a written statement which he informed the police he wanted to give out to the newspapers.

**Holt of German Descent.**  
Ithaca, N. Y., July 3.—Frank Holt is not in Ithaca and was believed here to be in New York City. He has been an instructor at Cornell during the past year, coming here from a University in West Virginia. He is of German descent, but not birth, it is stated. He is described as about 35 years old, tall, sparsely built, dark hair, large features and married. He is not a Cornell graduate and was to go to the University of Texas next fall as a professor.

New York, July 3.—The Cornell University faculty list contains the name of a Frank Holt, who has been an instructor in German at the University since 1912. He holds the degree of bachelor of arts. There is nothing in the list to indicate where he received his degree.

some sources it was described as a part of the great war loan of \$5,000,000 recently authorized, while in other quarters it was said that the loan to be floated here would be a separate one bearing an interest rate of 5 per cent. It was understood that the offering would be increased possibly to \$300,000,000, if the bonds were well received by American investors. Bankers believe that the loan will mature in ten years. Intimations are said to have been received here that the British treasury will rule within a few days that war bonds sold outside of a Great Britain shall be free of the British income tax. Unless this were done, it was said, there could be little hope that the issue would be popular in America.

Proceeds of the loan, it is said, will be left in America to be drawn against by the British government in the purchase of war munitions, foodstuffs and other supplies in the United States. It was the belief here that Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan and company, who sailed for London some time ago, is working out the details of the proposed loan with British bankers.

**Rumors in New York.**  
When the news of the shooting of Mr. Morgan reached financial circles in New York the question was raised as to whether the financier's activities in connection with the European war had anything to do with the motive of the attack upon him. The house of J. P. Morgan & Co. was the purchasing agent of the British government for munitions and supplies bought in this country.

It was only this morning that the announcement had been made prominently in New York newspapers of details of a plan of group of bankers of which Mr. Morgan was one of the leaders, for the flotation in this country of \$100,000,000 of the new British war loan.

In March last Mr. Morgan crossed the ocean on a mission which he himself did not disclose, but which was generally supposed to be the arranging of credits in this country for the powers at war with Germany.

**Many Are Displeased.**  
The arrangement under which the Morgan firm was appointed commercial agent of the British government in the United States during the war was widely criticized. On the one hand, it was not met with satisfaction among a large number of American contractors for supplies. They complained that in some cases they were rivals of the Morgan firm in special lines of commerce. In England the criticism of the arrangement was carried into parliament and only yesterday it was debated there.

Lord Grimthorpe, a banker member of the house of lords, urged that Canada should have the preference in the orders for shells and added that "one reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and the government."

**Morgan Firm Efficient.**  
Earl Curzon, lord of the privy seal, replying to this speech, informed the house that the Morgan company was acting as British agent on a commission of only 1 per cent.

"Within the past forty-eight hours," he said, "I have seen testimony from the highest authority that the Morgan arrangement has assured us the highest efficiency and economy and been most beneficial to both the government and the country."

**Review of War Situation.**  
London, July 3.—12:14 p. m.—Details of the naval battle between Russian and German cruisers in the Baltic yesterday apparently were lost in the fog which enshrouded the scene.

The official account from Petrograd claims that a Russian cruiser squadron drove a German cruiser ashore, but all unofficial reports agree that the vessel which met disaster was the mine layer Albatross.

Petrograd claims that the German vessels retired before the Russian attack while unofficial accounts of the engagement declare that Russia's ships had to retire before superior numbers after a battle lasting half a day.

The submarines of the entente allies had their innings yesterday. Athens reported that a Turkish troop ship was sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine while Petrograd claims that a Russian submarine obtained a heavy bag of merchant ships in the Black sea.

General Ian Hamilton reported from the Dardanelles, that the French troops have advanced until the Anglo-French line is almost straight. Constantinople, however, claims that the British were forced back into their original positions.

Activity along the western front has subsided with a check to the latest strong German attack made by the German crown prince's command in the Argonne.

The Austro-German armies are steadily advancing on the east front

with Field Marshal von Mackensen drawing near to Lublin.

Russian accounts of Friday's naval engagement off the Gothland coast record the beaching of one German warship and the flight of several cruisers with accompanying torpedo boats which the Russian fleet encountered and engaged during a foggy morning on the Baltic.

Unofficial dispatches say the beached vessel was the mine layer Albatross, and add that the Russians finally retired because of the numerical superiority of the German fleet.

Other naval activities include the sinking of three Turkish merchantmen by a Russian submarine in the Black sea and the torpedoing of the Belgian steamer Boduognat by a German submarine.

**THREE MEN ARE KILLED IN MINE**  
Greenwood Springs, Colo., July 2.—Three miners were killed and two others seriously hurt in a cave-in at South Canon mine, four miles west of here today. The dead: JACK HARRL, ANDY BERGMAN, VINCENT SMORKLE.

The injured: John Coney, Nicholas Wasson. The bodies were removed by the so-called "first aid" crew of the mine. The cause of the cave-in has not been determined.

**REICHSBANK ISSUES SHOW INCREASES**  
Berlin, July 1.—Via London, 11:34 a. m.—(Delayed by Censor)—The statement of the Reichsbank issued June 30 showed the following increases: Metal stock, treasury certificates and notes of other banks, 153,746,000 marks; gold, 2,035,000 marks; discounts, 697,636,000 marks; loans, 633,000 marks; note circulation, 615,424,000 marks; deposits, 185,452,000 marks. There was a decrease in treasury bills of 858,000 marks.

**ROOM IN SENATE WING BLOWN UP**  
Explosion of Bomb or Infernal Machine Wrecks Public Reception Room—Letter Gives Clue.

Washington, July 3.—The public reception room in the senate wing of the capitol of the United States was wrecked just before last midnight by an explosion probably caused by a bomb or an infernal machine. No one was injured and today there was only one clue, a letter received by the Washington Times, an evening newspaper, announcing that it would take place.

The letter was mailed nearly two hours before the explosion. It was signed "R. Pearce" and indicated that the writer had been waiting for an opportunity to carry out his plan which, he said, would be "the exclamation point of his career."

Only one man of that name is in the Washington city directory. A search was begun for him.

Officials at first believed the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion or escaping gas. They abandoned that line of investigation and proceeded on the theory that the explosive was planted by a crank, seeking to create a sensation, or by some foreign sympathizer, seeking to register his disapproval of the policies of the United States government.

**Conjoint Meeting.**—Joseph Chey will be the speaker at the Conjoint meeting of Mutuals in the Twelfth ward tomorrow at 7 p. m.

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## ALLIED SUBMARINES SEND FOUR TURKISH SHIPS TO BOTTOM

**British Torpedo Troop Ship in Sea of Marmora—Russians Destroy Three Merchant Vessels in Black Sea—Anglo-French Troops Advance Lines on Gallipoli Peninsula—Austro-Germans Advance Steadily on East Front—Germans Sink Belgian Steamer—French Stoutly Resisting Crown Prince's Attacks.**

London, July 3, 4:45 p. m.—The British steamship Gadsby of 3,397 tons gross, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Moville, Ireland.

The Gadsby sailed from Sydney C. B., June 18 for a European port.

London, July 3, 3:30 p. m.—An empty lifeboat and another boat, marked "Craigard, Leith," were towed into Penzance, England, today. It is suggested that the steamship Craigard of 3,286 tons gross, which sailed from Galveston June 3 and Newport News June 11 for Havre, may have been the victim of a German submarine, though there is no proof of this and nothing has been heard regarding her crew.

London, July 3, 11:15 a. m.—The Belgian steamship Boduognat was torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Falmouth. The Boduognat was 1,141 tons gross and was built at Sunderland in 1909. She was 250 feet long, 38 feet beam and 17 feet deep. She was owned by the Antwerp shipping company.

Berlin, July 3.—By Wireless to Sayville.—Military writers figure that the Russians, from May 2 until June 27, left in the hands of the Germans 1630 officers and 520,000 men prisoners and 300 field guns and 770 machine guns, besides incalculable war material.

London, July 3, 6:15 p. m.—German submarines also accounted for two British steamships today, the Larchmore of 4355 tons gross, and the Renefrew of 2248 tons, being torpedoed and sunk.

London, July 3.—The British steamship Richmond of 3214 tons gross bound from Sunderland for Boulogne and laden with railway ties was sunk today by a German submarine off the Scilly islands. The crew was landed at Plymouth, England.

Berlin, July 3, via London, 4 p. m.—The statement given out by the German army headquarters announces that the Germans have gained possession of the lowlands of the Labunka river in Russian Poland, province of Lublin.

The statement also admits the Germans have lost the gains made by them yesterday against the French on Hilgenfirst in the Vosges mountains.

Paris, July 3, 3:35 p. m.—The French war department's official statement today says: "Stubborn fighting continued all last night in the Argonne. We maintain our positions and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy."

"In the region of Metzeler two fresh attacks against our positions at Crete have been repulsed."

"Along the remainder of the front there has been a very active cannonade. Shells thrown into Arras started fires which were controlled."

"French aviators yesterday bombed the railway stations at Chabrange, Zarnen and Langemarck as well as German batteries at Vimy and at Beaurains."

**Double Header Baseball Tomorrow and Monday at Glenwood Park 2 p. m. Sharp**